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x (1)=11	INFORM	ation Report		
COUNTRY	USSR (Latvia)	CONFIDENTIAL	DATE DISTR. 25 May 1	948
SUBJECT	Krasnyi Kvadrat and M	leteor Footwear	NO. OF PAGES 3	
-50	Factories, Riga			
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U. S. C., 31 AND 31. AS AS OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY HIGHED BY LAW. REPRO-	THEN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT SO BENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE SEVELATION MARKHER TO AN INDUSTRIBLED PERSON IS PRO- DUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROPHISTED. HOW ANKED IN CODY OF THE FORM MAY BE UTILIZED.	THIS IS UNEVALUATED USE OF TRAINE	INFORMATION FOR THE RE D INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS	
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	1	Krasavi Kyadrat Factory		
1.	The Krasnyi Kvadrat (	Sarkanais Evadrats) Facto	ory, Riga, is controlled	1
	by the Koshebuvresina	(Leather Footwear and Ridustries of the Latvian :	ubber) Trust under the	
	isted before the war	and produced several kind	ds of rubber footwear.	
	During the war, the fi	actory buildings were not either carried away by	t destroyed, but almost.	•
	At the beginning of 1	945, reconstruction of the	he factory began: it was	3
	Several tens of Russis	ry, tools and other equip an specialists, engineers	pment from the USSR.	
	foremen arrived at the	s factory from various m	ubber factories of the	
	USSR, such as the Kras	snyi Bogatyr in Moscow and dy started production but	nd Treugolnik. In 1946	•
	because of the shorta	ge of experienced workmen	i, the shortage of	
	equipment, and the post	or supply of necessary market tens of thousands of	aterials. In 1945, the	
	mainly men's and women	o's galoshes. In 1946, p	production was more	
	* .	7 the output increased	·	
2. ac	At present, the factor	ry is producing rubber for ous sizes); men's, women'	otwear of various kinds	3.6
	(of various types and	sizes); overshoes; summe	er or sports footwear	
	and sizes: rubberized	oloth tops and rubber a cloth for raincoats; sur	soles, of various types	
	other small articles.	,	, 12-11-15 mare 20120	
ъ,	The production of the	summer sports footwear	started in the middle of	•
	production of rubberis	s production basis by the sed cloth started only in	e middle of 1947. The	
	new vinylite shop; so	far this production is o	only on a small scale, s	18
	the rupberized materia	al produced is not yet of a factory produced about	e sufficiently high	
	footwear and about 30,	,000 pairs of cloth footy	our. In 1947, the	*
	80,000 pairs of cloth	450,000 pairs of rulber footwear. The large inc	footwear and about	
	rubber footweer was du	is to the starting of fou	r conveyors in the	
:	rupper snop and to imp	provements in the organiz	ation of the work.	
	Comment:	Prebably the Kraszyi Tr	ougelaik Factory in	50X50X1-HUM
	Leaingrad.)			CONCONT TOWN
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- 3. Lany discussions regarding the further output of the factory in 1948 and 1949 are taking place among the administrative and Party circles of the factory in view of the fact that the factory undertook to carry out the Five-Yoar Plan in four years, i.e., by 1949 instead of 1950.
  - b. According to the Five-Year Plan, the Krasnyi Kvadrat Factory was to produce 3,900,000 pairs of rubber footwear and 600,000 pairs of cloth footwear in the 1946 - 1950 period.
  - The factory production and technical conforence, which lasted for two months, came to the following decisions regarding output for 1948 and 1949:

For 1948: 1,300,000 pairs of rubber footwear 160,000 pairs of cloth footwear

For 1949: 1,900,000 pairs of rubber footwear 330,000 pairs of cloth footwear

40

views pessimistically the possibilities of carrying out this For instance, the representatives of the Shop for the Manufacture of Textile Footwear (this shop is called at the factory simply the "textile shop"), armed with all the figures, proved, at the conference, the impossibility of such an increase in the production of cloth footwear. It was then decided to allocate to the textile shop new and much larger premises, to install first one and then a second conveyor, and to double the number of specialists in the shop. However, actually, it is almost impossible to find specialists at present, and training of new young workmen requires time. Therefore, the measures outlined are being put into effect very slowly. In the rubber shop (production of rubber footwear), in spite of the introduction of two shifts (the second shift is incomplete), four conveyors do not yield the required output of footwear because of the shortage of experienced workmen. From the beginning of 1948, the output for 24 hours should have been at least 4,000 pairs, but this rate was not attained in January or February. In February, the output reached only about 3,000 pairs on the best days. Some of the administrators of the shop were dismissed but this has not yet solved the problem.

- The factory experiences frequent difficulties in the supply of technical gasoline (gasoline for galoshes"/ kaloshnyi benzin/), stearine, natural and synthetic rubber, carbon, and even coal. The question of the coal supply became so acute that the administration of the factory decided to re-equip the boiler room for combustible shale fuel which could be obtained from factories in the latvian SSR. In order to save materials in short supply, the factory laboratory frequently issues new formulas for substitutes, but there have been soveral instances in which the use of these substitutes greatly impaired the quality of footwear. In some cases, footwear had to be entirely rejected as unusable.
- 6. The factory director is G. K. Kozlenko and the chief engineer is M. M. Serebryakov.

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## Meteor Rubber Footwear Factory

- The Meteor Rubber Footweer Factory, Riga, is controlled by the Leather Footweer and Rubber Trust under the Ministry for Light ludustries of the Latvian SSR. Before the war, it produced rubber footweer. During the war, under the Germans, the factory carried out orders for the German Army. On their departure, the Germans carried away many machines and other equipment but the factory buildings were not blown up. The restoration of the factory started at the beginning of 1945. During the period July to September 1947, the Meteor Factory was not in operation because repairs were being made in the boilers and steam distribution system and the factory shops were being expanded and reequipped.
- 8. a. The factory manufactures rubber footwear of various kinds, such as rubber boots, men's and women's galoshes, overshoes, and summer cloth footwear. In February 1948, the factory started equipping a new shop for the production of leather footwear with rubber soles. It is presumed that this shop will start working in May 1948. Several specialists from the Krasnyi Treugolnik Factory at Leningrad arrived to organize the work of this new shop. The output of the Meteor Factory is almost equal to that of the Krasnyi Kvadrat Factory.

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in 1947 the factory produced about 400,000 pairs of various rubber footwear and about 60,000 pairs of cloth footwear.

- The output of rubber footwear increased greatly in 1947. In January 1947, the factory produced 800-850 pairs of rubber footwear per 24 hours; in July, 1600-1700 pairs; in December, 2,000 pairs. The rubber shop of the Meteer Factory has only two conveyors but they are organized similarly to those of the Krasnyi Treugolnik Factory and are better than those of the Krasnyi Kvadrat Factory. A conveyor is also working in the textile shop of the Meteor Factory.
- 9. The director of the Meteor Factory is N. A. Aleksandrov and the chief engineer is N. N. Krivunohenkov.
- 10. The Krasnyi Kvadrat and the Meteor Factories are the only two rubber footwear factories in Latvia. The output of these two factories exceeded the plan for 1947.

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